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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 99 86

April 24, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 85 91

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TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917.

二第壹 號四廿月四英曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH ATTACK ON A WIDE FRONT.

BIG HAUL OF PRISONERS REPORTED.

London, April 23.
A German official wireless message states:—The English on Sunday penetrated our first line to the north-west of Lens on a 500-metre front. A counter-attack drove them back.
Infantry fighting recommenced this morning on a wide front.
A French attack to the north-west of Laville aux Bois wood heavily broke down.
We brought down eleven aeroplanes and set fire to four balloons.

Beginning of a New British Push.

London, April 23.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We attacked on a wide front on both banks of the River Scarpe. Fighting is proceeding, and our troops are making satisfactory progress.
We captured during the night the remainder of the village of Trescault, south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and gained the greater part of Havincourt wood.

"Things are Going Well."

London, April 23.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on April 23, says:—After a steady and deliberate bombardment for many hours, culminating in the heaviest whirlwind of shells I have yet experienced on this front, the British at dawn made a series of co-ordinating attacks at various points on the front from St. Quentin to Lens. Generally, I hear that things are going well, and the number of prisoners runs into four figures. The day is fine and clear, and air-raid is taking a great hand in the combat, successfully endeavouring to limit the enemy's observation.
Yesterday we brought down six great kite balloons.

A Premature German Claim.

London, April 23.
A German official wireless message states:—A new English assault on the Arras battlefield broke down with heavy enemy losses.

Enemy Efforts on French Front.

London, April 23.
A French communique states:—There has been great reciprocal artillery firing during the night to the south of St. Quentin and between Soissons and Reims.
Our batteries effectively beat down a most violent enemy bombardment to the east of Oronne in preparation for an attack which did not occur.
Our artillery and machine-gun fire broke up an attack last evening on the salient to the north-east of High Mount.
In Champagne, the enemy renewed his attempts at night on the crests we hold at Moronvillers and Massif, where the struggle was very keen at certain points, resulting everywhere to our advantage.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Explanation of the Government's Position.

London, April 23.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the situation as between the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates is explained by M. Chaidze, the President of the latter. In a speech delivered to-day he declared emphatically that there was no duality of power. His Council served simply as a sort of constitution. Opposition, which was necessary as a check to every Government. The statement was hailed with deafening applause.

THE NAVAL RAID.

Modern German Destroyers Sunk.

London, April 23.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Maandag Ochtendblad* states that eight German destroyers left Zeebrugge on Friday evening, two of which were sunk. They were of the most recent type, with four funnels. Two others were seriously disabled.
A number of wounded sailors was brought into Bruges on Saturday.
There is great vigilance and apparent anxiety in Zeebrugge.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

Complicity of King Constantine.

London, April 23.
Some light was thrown on the Greek situation in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil replying to a question, in which he admitted that it had been proved that it was the irregulars who were guilty of the depredations against Venizelists in various parts of Greece. These were armed and organised from Athens. Moreover, written orders from King Constantine's officials to the Chiefs of the bands at Thessaly had been discovered. Lord Robert added that General S. rail was taking the necessary steps to deal with the matter.

THE BALKAN FRONT.

London, April 23.
A German official wireless message states that the Bulgarians repulsed a British attack at Lake Doiran.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGES.

Disgraceful Behaviour of German Officers.

London, April 23.
Members of the crew of the hospital ship *Lanciano* have been interviewed. They state that the first warning was the explosion of the torpedo at eight o'clock in the evening, when they were in mid-channel. The ship lurched, and the stern sank rapidly till the name was submerged. The vessel then settled slowly.
The Germans on board became panic-stricken, and their officers mostly behaved disgracefully, breaking out of the saloon and leading the panic. They were the first to jump into the boats, shoving everybody aside. They had to be restrained as some knocked down. When one of the small rescuing boats came alongside, these German officers started cheering and yelling for rescue in German, thinking that it could only be a German vessel, but, realising their mistake, they shouted in English:—"We are English sailors, no Deutsche," and also "Kamers, Meroy." One boat capsized owing to the weight of the overcrowding Germans, who jumped into it without orders. Their struggles in the heavy sea were terrible. Other Germans jumped as the first rescuing vessel approached and fell between the ships. It was impossible to save them.

French Tribute to British Chivalry.

London, April 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris, referring to the rescue of German wounded in hospital ships, says the newspapers pay a tribute to what they characterise as the lofty and exemplary humanity of the British Navy towards a faithless and lawless foe.

THE BALFOUR MISSION.

Precautionary Measures in America.

London, April 23.
It is unofficially announced that America is showing the deepest appreciation at Mr. Balfour's visit. Most elaborate precautions are being taken to safeguard the Mission.
The Mission was escorted by cavalry through the streets of Washington to McVeagh Mansion, where Mr. Balfour is staying. A cavalry guard of honour is in constant attendance.
Mr. Balfour is dining with President Wilson at the White House to-day and with Mr. Lansing on the 24th, the latter engagement to be followed by a reception.
President Wilson is keeping the week free of engagements in order to devote himself to the distinguished visitors.
Mr. Balfour, in a message to Canada, pays a tribute to her magnificent achievements, saying "I wish you to regard the Mission to a neighbouring State as your Mission also. I trust that a representative of Canada will join me at Washington."

ARGENTINE AND THE ALLIES.

A Great Demonstration of Sympathy.

London, April 23.
Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that an immense, most orderly and most enthusiastic meeting has passed a resolution protesting against submarine warfare, and supporting the Allies. A procession of 100,000 people sang the Marseillaise, cheered the United States and the other Allies, and gave an ovation outside the anti-German newspaper offices.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

British Still Pushing Ahead.

London, April 23.
An official message from Mesopotamia says:—We stormed portions of the Istabulat position on April 21, and the enemy evacuated the remainder during the night. We continued the pursuit at daybreak on the 22nd, capturing prisoners and a heavy howitzer.
General Maude is attacking a position on the right of the Tigris, six miles nearer Samarra.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Germans Using Glass Bullets.

London, April 23.
A Russian official message says:—The Germans used glass bullets in the region of the As River.
The Kurds have increased their activity against us in Persia, and Arabs attacked our squadron at Oberabin which was escorting the English Military Agent. Our squadron succeeded in forcing a passage and reached Baku.

WOODEN SHIPS FOR BRITAIN.

London, April 23.
The Canadian Government is lending the Imperial Munitions Board two millions sterling with which to build wooden ships in Canada.

A BRITISH AIRSHIP LOST.

London, April 23.
The Admiralty announces that a British airship patrolling the East Coast on Saturday has not returned. An airship was seen to descend in flames in the Straits of Dover at noon on Saturday. An aeroplane was seen in the vicinity shortly before. It is believed that hostile aircraft destroyed the missing airship. Probably the engine power failed and she drifted a long distance in the wind. It is assumed that all the crew are lost.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

Valuable Results Achieved.

London, April 23.
Reuter is informed that the Imperial War Conference is expected to conclude its labours during the current week. All the Dominion representatives have been extremely busy amending the constitution of sub-committees. Besides the Conference there have been Cabinet meetings. An excellent spirit prevailed throughout. A broad standpoint was adopted on the various questions, though due regard was paid to the important interests of individual Dominions.

The most striking feature has been the Dominions' cordiality towards the Indian representatives and towards India's participation. This is all the more important in view of the past Jingo-African and the present In-Canada immigration difficulties. General Smuts' attitude in approaching Indian questions has justified the particular appreciation of the Conference and will have notable results, particularly in the direction of recognising the absolute need of not delaying the handling of large and difficult questions now or immediately after the war. There are many matters of this kind, quite apart from the fundamental problems of the future close relations between the different parts of the Empire.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE DOVER RAID.

London, April 23.
The German official version of the Dover raid says:—We advanced towards the mouth of the Thames and our light forces effectively fired six hundred and fifty shots at short range on Dover and Calais fortresses. Calais was unguarded. At Dover an outpost vessel was destroyed. Notwithstanding the enemy on their return, portions of our forces turned back and were received and encountered by destroyers. There were sharp engagements at short distances. One enemy was torpedoed and another was subjected to artillery fire and heavily damaged. One was probably sunk. A portion of the forces advanced towards the Thames but was not met by the enemy. Only merchantmen prisoners could be captured.
The Admiralty not only denies that any British vessel was sunk but that any were even seriously damaged and says that the only British counter-acting force consisted of two destroyer leaders. The engagement only lasted for a few minutes and a remnant of the enemy escaped fleeing. The merchantmen prisoners claimed were three of the crew of an abandoned barge.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

Further British Progress.

London, April 23.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—We further progressed eastward of Havincourt Wood and carried the southern portion of the village of Trescault. There was sharp fighting all day long to the southeast of Loos, ground being gained and prisoners taken. There has been considerable air activity and in the fighting five enemy machines were brought down and six were driven down. Four of ours are missing.

Rheims Bombarded.

London, April 23.
A French communique says:—Between the Somme and the Oise the artillery duel has been most active at St. Quentin and Urvillers. The enemy violently bombarded Rheims, particularly the Cathedral quarter. In Champagne the day was marked by a series of enemy reactions against High Mount which were repulsed after a sharp action. Machine gun fire and counter-attacks inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy. Our line caught a German battalion north-west of High Mount which was dispersed, leaving dead on the ground. Another attempt against the hill further east was repulsed.

SUBMERGED HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Distinctive Marking.

London, April 23.
The Admiralty states that one of the torpedoed hospital ships retained her distinctive marking as a hospital ship.

The Top of the Lantac.

London, April 23.
Referring to the *Lanciano* the Admiralty says the torpedo struck the vessel where there was a ward of German cot cases. Those not killed by the explosion were drowned owing to the flooding seas. The difference between the Germans and the British Tommies was remarkable, the latter being most calm, joking and obeying orders most promptly. The Germans fell on their knees pleading to be saved and a German Brigadier General on board remarked sadly to a British officer after the explosion "I don't like my country for this." When the first survivors were aboard the rescuing vessel the submarine fired another torpedo but the latter missed. The crew and the officers of the *Lanciano* worked unceasingly to bring up the wounded, both British and German.

The *Donagel* was attacked at eight in the evening close to the English coast and sank in half an hour. The crew of seventy, in addition to the wounded, mostly walking cases, were all most calm and the crew did not leave until the wounded were in the life boats.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

SARAH BERNHARDT ILL.

London, April 23.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says the Madame Sarah Bernhardt has been operated on for kidney trouble, and is seriously ill.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO ITS SEAMEN.

Great Naval Tributes.

At the annual meeting in Liverpool of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild messages from the heads of the navy were read testifying to the bravery and devotion of British merchant seamen.

The First Lord of the Admiralty wrote:—

"I should like to tell you of the admiration the Board of Admiralty and the Royal Navy feel for the important part the officers and men of the British mercantile marine have played and will continue to play in this war. If the war has taught us anything it has taught us that these two great services are the two sides of the same shield of the British Empire, and so far as it lies in my power the debt the Empire owes to our merchant captains and merchant sailors shall not be paid in words only but in action. If we pull together in this struggle we shall not fail, and all those who, like the members of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, work for close co-operation between the two services deserve well of the State."

Sir John Jallies wired:—
"I wish all success to the annual meeting of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild. Its members are well aware of my feelings towards them, and it is scarcely necessary for me to say again how greatly the gallant work and loyal co-operation of our brothers of the mercantile marine are appreciated by the Royal Navy."

Lord Bessborough wrote:—
"Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have come to Liverpool to draw special attention to the magnificent services of the officers and men of the mercantile marine during the war and to their silent heroism. The Germans think that by a blockade of terror they will prevent our armies putting to sea. They little know the British seaman's character. There have been many cases where men who not once, but two or three times, have been in torpedoed ships and in ships struck by mines, and have seen their shipmates blown to pieces, who have signed on again directly they got into port. The war cannot be won without the assistance of the mercantile marine, and more, we would not have held our own up to date without their brilliant work."

Commodore Halsey, Fourth Sea Lord, said that there was not the slightest doubt that Germany was on the moral edge of her policy of frightfulness on British seamen. This, however, had proved one of her most serious disillusionments. Not only had the answer been met with bravery and intrepidity, but British seamen only asked to go to sea again.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Bark Fibre for Wool.
If we go short of wool, resort might be had to the bark fibre of West and East Africa, which is said to be an admirable material for mixing with wool, a mixture of 50 per cent. preserving fully the wool character of the yarn. The fibre is pliable and soft and could be spun at any rate in mixture with other fibres; it has screwends—an important quality. It would be very cheap. When there is plenty of cotton and shoddy, these materials would probably be preferred by manufacturers, but that is not the case now. Bark cloth has long been used by natives.—Colonial Journal.

Papuan Oil Search.
Melbourne, April 12.—For some years Dr. Wade and a party of experts employed by the Federal Government have been searching for oil in Papua, but it is not yet known whether or not the island contains the mineral in payable quantities. The new Minister (Mr. Gly) has some faith in the undertaking. He said yesterday that he was doubtful whether the plant now being used by Dr. Wade is capable of meeting the requirements of the test. Experts had laid it down that no true test could be made until bores had been sunk to a depth of 1,000ft. The bores at Papua were now down 700ft, and he was waiting further sinking before taking any definite action in the matter.

Savings Certificates.
On 22nd February, 1918, War Savings Certificates were first sold to the public, the actual number sold on that day being 2,204. By June the average daily issue had reached 126,196, the total issue for the month was 3,281,105, and the aggregate issue to the month's close 7,000,000. In July "War Savings Week" was observed, and 2,926,935 certificates were sold, while in the following week the number rose to 3,039,383. Since then it may be said that the number of certificates taken up in normal weeks has averaged 1,500,000. During the War Loan campaign however, the sale has greatly increased, and during the week ended 10th February no less than 4,028,087 were bought, bringing the aggregate to 58,638,276.

Dosed and Submerged With Crimes.
Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the Film Censor, addressing the members of the Old Playgoers' Club on the "Kinema and the censorship," referred to the preponderance of American films in this country, and said we ought to have, and could have, if we acted energetically and in union, a fair share of the film production trade. While it was impossible to lay down any general principle of film censorship, they did bar all prize fights, nude figures, and material representations of Christ. While not excluding wild west scenes from the kinema, he had an inward shivering from these things. He did not think it was quite right that especially our young should be dosed and submerged with crimes of shooting and violence, which by their mere accumulation and repetition had an evil tendency. Crime was a part of human life, and as an admissible and inevitable ingredient of the film, as well as of the stage, but mere crime would never be admitted to the films of this country.

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THE Shares bear interest at
the rate of 6% per annum
which together with repayment
of capital in full on liquidation is
guaranteed by the Government
of the Federated Malay States.
Interest accrues from the 1st day
of the month following the date
on which subscriptions are re-
ceived and will be paid half
yearly on 1st January and on
1st July. Copies of the pros-
pectus and forms of applications
for shares can be obtained from
and subscriptions will be received
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Goods,
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Married Couples, with or without
board. Electric Light and Bells.
use of Telephone. Terms moder-
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Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

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ED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
and A "FLAT in Humphreys
Buildings, Kowloon."

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—
Kowloon Marine Lot 48,
with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft.,
suitable for coal storage or
erection of godowns.

Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
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OFFICES in King's & York
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Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CAN-
TON.

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Furnished. Apply—H. E.
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WANTED.—Immediately
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British steamer "Sisiman,"
Manila, \$250 Philippine cur-
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Kowloon.

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MARINER, at present in
a position, wishes BETTER
HIMSELF. First-class refer-
ences. Apply Box 1275 c/o
"Hongkong Telegraph."

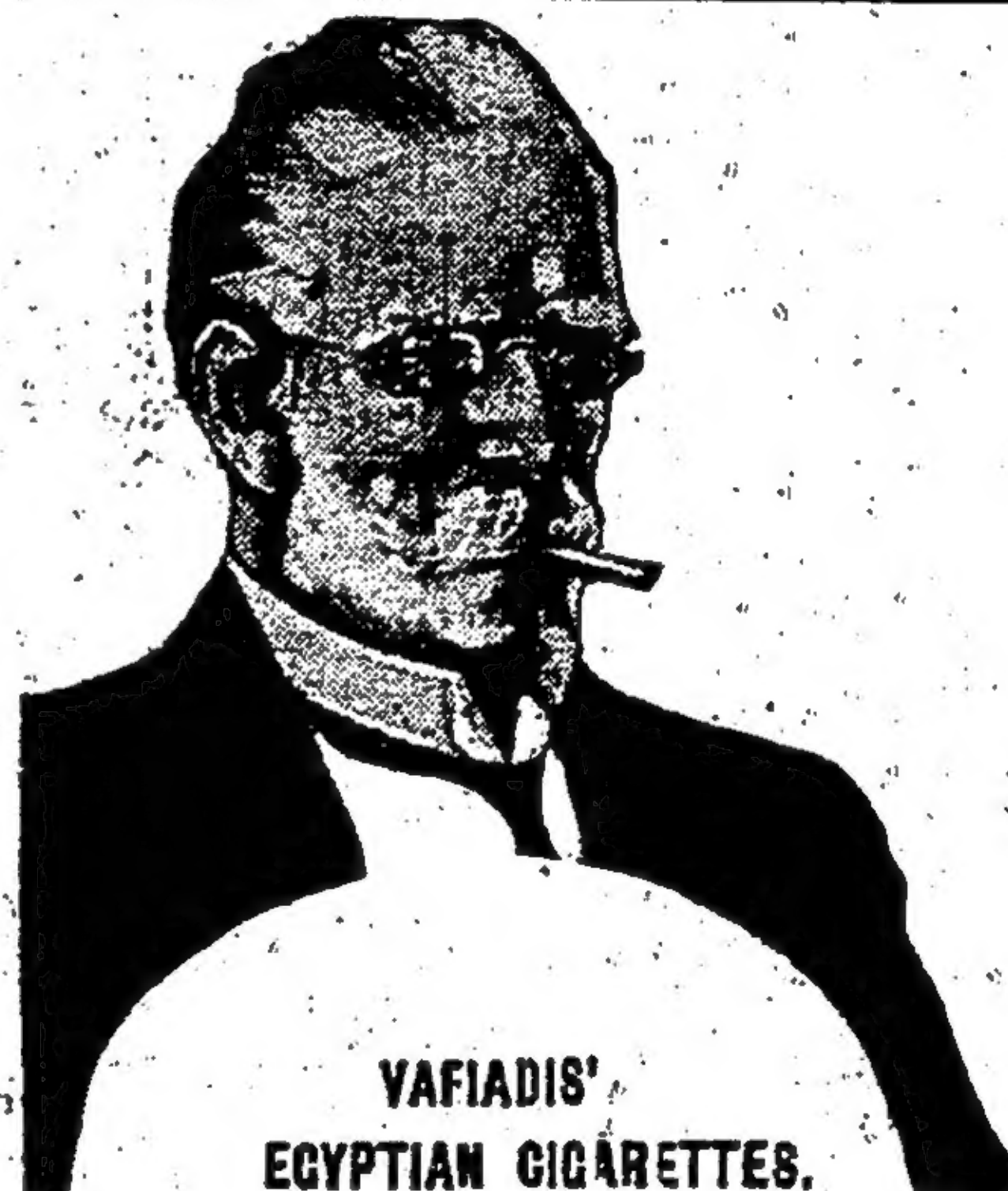
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Apply "K" c/o the "Hongkong
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"	50	2.35
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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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G. P. O. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
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at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
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All persons with certain excep-
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Forms of Registration giving the
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The Penalty for non-com-
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NOTICES.

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Meeting of the Hongkong Tram-
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WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of
April, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON,
to transact the ordinary business
of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1917.

**CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH OR-
DINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held
at the Offices of the undersigned
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The TRANSFER BOOKS
of the Company will be CLOSED
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

While our readers may not agree in quite all respects with the speech made by Mr. Rose before the London Chamber of Commerce, they will at least feel that it contains much that is of value. Mr. Rose belongs to the Consular Service and is thus more or less committed to the accepted views, traditions and practices of that remarkable body, and this fact was bound to belittle, to some extent, the value of his remarks in the eyes of all practical people; for most of us know by experience that the Foreign Office is at its most active when it is teaching the art of "how not to do it." Be that as it may, there are various points which arrest the attention and which show us that the speaker is at least somewhat in advance of his own leaden-footed society. For instance, he urges the need for "creating a demand for our goods by letting the Chinese consumers see them, and by emulating our foreign rivals in hard work." Excellent this. The Chinese in general probably have more confidence in the British trader than in any other; but they will not buy a pig in a poke, even of him. They know that, unlike many other traders, the Britisher will send them goods that are "up to sample"; nevertheless they would like to see that sample. Now the Germans knew this, and they went armed with specimens. They would have taken a hundred-ton gun or a street of houses as samples had need arisen; and, if we are to turn them out of the China market when peace is restored, it will only be by copying their astuteness, their foresight and their unflinching energy.

Mr. Rose secures a very tight hold on the real situation in his remark that "compromises have outlived their usefulness, and the Briton must shoulder the responsibility for himself." When the Hongkong language school was opened last November, the same speaker, it will be remembered, laid especial stress on the fact that the Britisher in China is hampered, at every turn, by his ignorance of the dialect spoken in his particular locality; that he is, in fact, entirely at the mercy of a go-between. The only way in which the compromise can be satisfactorily and finally disposed of is by his employer's getting a working grasp of Chinese language and customs. The compromise system is not only detrimental to business of any kind—and honest business in particular—but it is the cause of half the slackness observable in the average Britisher out here; for the compromise's first duty is to save the foreigner from too much work or responsibility. His own energy is untiring, for each enterprise, big or little, means so much more money to him; therefore he is willing to undertake any and every task, from lending money to his employer or to his employer's business down to recommending a new houseboy. The system is a bad one in every way, and it is the Britisher's duty to fight against it and to learn to help himself.

We like, too, the suggestion that our producers and exporters at Home should combine to distribute their goods through British channels. Hitherto our patriotism has never got beyond a certain well-known stage; has never reached the pitch of being able to associate itself with the affairs of every-day life and of business. We are willing to fight for Britain, or to provide money for those who are fighting—but we will as readily buy the goods of the foreigner as those of our own people. When the war is over we shall have a large merchant fleet available; why should it not do the carrying of British goods? Why should the foreigner be allowed to enrich himself by distributing those goods? Mr. Rose's other observations are, as we have said, unlikely to find general favour. He tells us that the political machinery, working through Consuls, Legations etc., is the mainstay of British commercial rights in China. That being the case, will Mr. Rose explain how certain firms ever came to be accorded preferential treatment by the Foreign Office? And will he explain how it is that while the Japanese, the Swedish or the German commercial traveller is introduced to new business openings by his consul, the British traveller is far more likely to be insulted by his own consular authorities and has never yet been very materially helped by them? So far from the consular people being the mainstay of our commercial rights, they are the exact opposite; the Foreign Office is a hopeless clog on the wheel of commercial progress and, like the compromise, it has outlived its usefulness—if it ever had any.

Germany's Latest Crime.

In addition to the long list of German crimes already committed against all the dictates of ordinary civilised behaviour we have evidently to prepare for another demonstration of the inherent brutality and wickedness of the Hunnish nation. Yesterday brought the news that two steamers, while transporting wounded men to British ports, had been torpedoed without warning. One of these vessels, it is true, bore no distinctive marks of being a hospital ship, but that does not minimise the outrage for a single moment, inasmuch as Germany has already given plenty of evidence that in her submarine madness she is no respecter of craft. Indeed, so determined have been the attacks on vessels which were obviously being used in Red Cross work that it has become an additional source of danger distinctly to label these boats. Neither hospital ships nor any other vessels, Allied or neutral, are safe from attack at the hands of the Pirates of Europe. And Germany is as ready with excuses as she is at murdering Red Cross nurses and helpless wounded men. First of all, the Allies were accused of using hospital ships for the conveyance of drafts to the various theatres of war. Now the suggestion is that the Entente is employing vessels carrying the markings of Belgian relief ships for the purpose of attacking submarines. The one allegation is as deliberately false as the other. Both are used in an endeavour to palliate and to cover up outrages which would shame a heathen.

A Contrast.

In these latest occurrences a number of German lives have been sacrificed—in other words, the enemy has been murdering his own wounded soldiers. Now that he has been informed of the fact that most of the vessels carrying wounded have on board a proportion of Germans, it will be interesting to see whether there will be any abatement of the outrageous proceeding. We scarcely imagine that there will, for a ruler who has no compunction at making gun fodder of thousands of his subjects when he knows that he is already beaten is not likely to be over-concerned about a few hundred of his disabled warriors. So we must prepare for the worst. What is more, we must continue to administer a little of his own medicine to the enemy, after the manner of the recent raid on Freiburg. That, in course of time, may possibly bring him to his senses. One circumstance in connection with this latest display of German inhumanity cannot be overlooked. We refer to the chivalry shown by the British in rescuing the enemy's wounded. We are told that our patrol boats, at the imminent risk of being torpedoed, saved the lives of over a hundred and fifty German wounded. To those who know the British seamen there is no surprise in that fact. But it serves to throw into the strongest possible relief the respective moral standards of the two races. And it is just because of that contrast that we are at war to-day.

A Fool Nation.

If there are people in Hongkong who incline towards drawing a line between the German people and the ruling classes, we can only commend to them the Admiralty statement on these hospital ship outrages. We are told that the German nation appears to have accepted the intelligence of these sinkings "with composure, if not with satisfaction." That is the deliberate declaration of the British Admiralty—not the statement of an imaginative and prejudiced Jingy. And we have not the least shadow of doubt that it is merely the bare truth. It is, in short, nothing else than another illustration of what a correspondent to our columns yesterday very aptly described as "the essential foolishness of the German nation." And it is through the medium of this war that we have to purge the Germans of this uncleanliness, or, if that be not possible, to confine it within the smallest limits. With these facts before us, can there be a single Britisher in Hongkong who would be willing to see the Huns back in the Colony again? If there be such a one, after a perusal of yesterday's Admiralty statement, we can only say that his outlook on life is such as to be beyond our comprehension.

DAY BY DAY.

BEWARE OF THE MAN WHO DOES NOT LIKE CHILDREN, DOGS, MUSIC AND LAUGHTER.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.7/10d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 20th birthday of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary.

Firewood Thief.

A Chinese was charged, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a bundle of firewood. He was fined \$5.

A Foolish Woman.

A woman has reported to the Police that a man asked her for her gold bangles to take a pattern of. She handed them to him and he has not been seen since.

Hongkong Church Missionary Association.

A service of intercession will be held in St. John's Cathedral to-morrow at 6.30 p.m. An address will be given by the Bishop of Victoria.

Small Fire.

Early this morning a slight fire occurred at the back of a cane shop in Pedder Street. It was caused by the electric wire fusing under the staircase, which was smouldering when the brigade arrived. The damage done was very insignificant.

Big Opium Fine.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 30 tins of prepared opium. It was stated that the drug was found tied round defendant's waist. A fine of \$2,000 was imposed.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals began to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (annual), \$10; Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (special), \$15; A. S. G., \$20.

An Angry Fok.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with cutting and wounding. Defendant said complainant asked him to pawn some articles, and when he was going to do so he was called back. He asked why complainant had called him, and the latter struck him on the face. He (defendant) was working with a chisel and he poked complainant with it. Defendant was bound over.

Hidden Opium.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of opium valued at \$40. Mr. Haywood appeared for the defence. Sergeant Pincoot said the opium was found on a "B" class sampan behind some boards in the cabin. Defendant was the only man on the boat, though he was not the licence-holder. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed in the sum of \$200.

Not Fair.

"He owed me seven cents and when I asked him for it, he said he had no money. He also set men on me to strike me, which was not fair." Thus spoke a Chinese before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of cutting and wounding. Defendant admitted that he got angry and struck complainant with a broken bowl. Inspector O'Sullivan said complainant was now in hospital. The case was adjourned.

A Patriotic Raffle.

At the Picnic Club last evening, the members who had not exhausted their funds at the Cafe Chantant raffled two bottles of "Ye Olde English Lavender Water," the winners of which put them up for auction. The first bottle found a purchaser in Captain Cornertsen for the very useful sum of \$21.75, and the second bottle, under the persuasive manner of the auctioneer (Mr. J. A. Tarrant), realised the substantial amount of \$56.25. Mr. Haslewood being the purchaser. He again raffled the bottle, when the sum of \$50 was secured. The total amount realised by the sale of the two bottles was \$77.75, which has been handed over to the St. George's Day War Charities Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

THE CHINESE AND THE COUNCIL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—Your leaderette under the above heading in your issue of Friday, the 20th, seems to me to be so singularly ill-informed, and contains such an unjust attack on a public man that I think it should not pass unchallenged.

To begin with, it seems to me to be an altogether false analogy to compare the Honorable Mr. Holyoak's relation towards the British Chamber of Commerce with the Honorable Mr. Lau Chiu-pai's relation towards the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. As you yourself admit, Mr. Holyoak is the elected representative of the English Chamber of Commerce, and his position in the Legislative Council is entirely due to that body. Mr. Lau is the nominated representative, not of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, but of that great mass of people who own "four-fifths of the Colony's riches, and pay ninety-seven per cent. of the taxes." It should not be forgotten that it is quite conceivable that even though the Chinese Chamber of Commerce would favour the motion, the Chinese generally might be against it. Bearing this in mind your statement that Mr. Lau might be "better employed in using his no small influence with the people in China to persuade them henceforth to bar the Germans, thus in helping to thwart—without the formal consent of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce—a measure which every loyal British subject desires to see established," seems nonsensical.

Assuming, however, that Mr. Lau does stand towards the Chinese Chamber of Commerce "in much the same relation as Mr. Holyoak towards the British Chamber," your criticism seems to me to be equally unconvincing. Even on this assumption Mr. Lau's duty towards the Chinese Chamber cannot be put higher than the duty of a member of Parliament towards his constituents. And I am not aware that it is the duty of a member of Parliament to obtain the "formal consent" of his constituents before voting on every important matter in the House. In my opinion his duty cannot be better or more concisely stated than it was stated by Mr. Lecky in his "Map of Life" wherein he says as follows:—

"In the political philosophy of Burke, no doctrine is more emphatically enforced than that a member of Parliament is a representative but not a delegate; that he owes to his constituents not only his time and his services, but also the exercise of his independent and unfettered judgment; that, while reflecting the general cast of their politics, he must never suffer himself to be reduced to a mere mouth-piece, or accept binding instructions prescribing on each particular measure the course he is to pursue; that after his election he must consider himself a member of an Imperial Parliament rather than a particular locality, and must subordinate local and special interests to the wider and more general interests of the whole nation."

The above passage seems to me to be a complete answer to your complaint that Mr. Lau voted against the motion in question without the "formal consent" of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. But apart from all this, your attack on Mr. Lau was unjust because in voting as he did he was in fact acting in accordance with the opinion of the Chinese in Hongkong as a whole. And here, as it seems to me, you seemed to be so ill-informed. The real facts of the case can be stated as follows:—

(1). There is a very small class of Chinese who can truly discern in the Great War a struggle between Right and Might; who find in America's entrance into the conflict a

LUK WING-TING.

Further Entertainment in Peking.

A notable gathering of Members of Parliament, representatives of the various political parties and local journalists were entertained at a sumptuous luncheon at the Waichiao Pa Building yesterday at noon, says the Peking Daily News of April 13. Eight long tables of more than 30 seats each were prepared and almost every seat was occupied. The two Speakers of the Houses of Parliament, Messrs. Wang Chia-hsiang and Tang Hua-lang, were conspicuous by their absence. They were in the Central Park acting as hosts at a dinner given in honour of General Luk Wing-ting who was unable to attend the scheduled hour of the luncheon to act as host in the Waichiao Pa Building. The two Vice-Speakers, Messrs. O. T. Wang and Chen Kuo-hsiang, were, however, among the guests, who were principally leaders of the various parties and prominent journalists of Peking.

After two courses had been served, General Luk went to the eight different tables to drink to the health of his guests. The guests responded and stood up and thanked their distinguished host. Then General Luk retired. However, no speeches were made on the occasion.

General Luk was in the best of spirits yesterday. He was dressed in full uniform with decorations of honour on his breast. He welcomed every guest with a smile. He looked brilliant, and his whitish hair gave the impression to people that the General was a veteran soldier. His career and his military feats formed the topic among the guests when he made his appearance at the commencement of the dinner.

Some paid a tribute to his troops who were the best disciplined among all the armies of China. Others admired the General's skill as a rifle shot. He makes a hit whenever he fires, and he is well-known in this respect. He made his career from a common soldier. He has proved himself to be resourceful, brave, gallant and valiant. And as to battles, General Luk has fought in many. He was a hero in the Sino-French war waged a few decades ago. But the success of his army failed to avert the disaster that had overtaken this country under the notorious government of the Manchus. Regarding popularity, no man can excel him, not only in his native province but every where he has gone.

final answer to Germany's hypocritical professions, and who would really like to act just for once on the oft-quoted German "Principle of Necessity" by exterminating the whole German race as one of the first necessities of mankind! This class might be ensnared with Mr. Holyoak's sentimentality and might favour the motion, but—

(2). There is another class embracing nine-tenths of the Chinese in Hongkong, however loyal they may be to the place in which they thrive and trade, and anti-German they may be in the sense that they wish the Allies to win the war, certainly do not favour the elimination of German trade after the war in Hongkong.

I feel sure that the public opinion of the Chinese as a whole, if it could be made honestly articulated is undoubtedly opposed to the motion though perhaps not for the enlightened reasons Mr. Lau gave.

Finally, I would like to say that your conclusion, "Naturally we feel gratified to see Mr. Lau so staunchly ready to back up the Government of this Colony, but there are times when opposition to the powers that be is not necessarily disloyalty," is a gratuitous insult to Mr. Lau's public spiritedness and constitutes a really good example of the fallacy of "Petitio Principii."—Yours etc.,

M. K. LO.
Hongkong 23rd April, 1917.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Many colloquial expressions used by Australian soldiers are American in origin, says the Manchester Guardian, and may present little difficulty to their English friends, but some of the commonest are indigorous (writes a correspondent), and of these an explanation will perhaps be useful. "Bonzer," the constantly recurring word to express satisfaction, is used wherever an English high school girl would say "ripping" or "topping." It is said to come from the Japanese "banzai," probably a false derivation. Applied to persons, "croak" means shady, while "crook" means seedy or "off colour." "Boshier," common a few years ago to describe "a good fellow," seems to be obsolescent. To "poke borak" at anyone is to chaff him unmercifully. "He hasn't Buckley's" means that he hasn't a ghost of a chance, and "He's gone a million," used recently by a State Premier in a speech in Parliament, has the same significance. That's up against his duckhouse" indicates that the person named is placed in a dilemma or a false position; and the much less cryptic phrase "not within cooee" would be used of an unattainable result or an incorrect calculation. Two perversions of common words are found in all classes of Australian society. "To infer" is invariably used in the sense of "to imply," and "financial" is not only the usual synonym for "solvent" but also has further service to perform. In the rules of most social and sporting clubs there is a proviso that only financial members may vote at a meeting. This means that they have paid their subscription. In the same way trade unions and similar bodies state their right to debar a member from any benefit "in the event of his becoming unfinancial."

A very novel and interesting creche has lately been established by the local authorities on the fringe of one of the munition districts near London. It is for the children of munition workers, and began by taking babies for the day. The mothers used to bring them as they went to early morning work and take them home at night, or leave them at the creche all night if they were on night shift; but they soon found it impossible to keep this up. They were too tired to be kept awake by crying children, so the creche turned into a babies' hostel, and now the youngsters live there as weekly boarders. The mothers pay 8s. a week for one child or 12s. for two, and they take them home for the short week-end. For the rest of the time all responsibility is lifted from their shoulders, and trained women keep the babies very happy and well. Most of the children are able to run about, but there are usually eight or ten tiny babies, some of them not more than a month old. The mothers, who are of a very good class, are sincerely grateful for the care taken of them. One would like to see similar hostels established near all munition works.

Parliamentary government, now undergoing the novel experience of readjustment to meet the case of distinguished intruders, has had some severe critics as well as admirers, says the Chronicle. Macaulay was the first to point out that Parliamentary government is "government by speaking." That power, he said, might exist in the highest degree without judgment, without skill in reading the characters of men and without any skill in diplomacy or the administration of war. As instances of the brilliant talker, the historian gave Charles Townshend and William Pitt. It was a privilege to listen to these accomplished and ingenious orators. But in a perilous crisis they would be found far inferior in all the qualities of rulers to such men as Oliver Cromwell, who talked no nonsense, or to William Pitt, who did not talk at all.

SCENES
FROM SHAKESPEARE.Last Night's Programme at
the Theatre Royal.

Another triumph was added last night to the long list already achieved by Hongkong's A.D.O., by the splendid staging of the various Shakespeare scenes performed in honour of St. George's Day—in some respects a bigger triumph than any, for everything had been arranged on short notice.

Marked taste had been exercised in the decorating of the body of the theatre, while the stage appointments were as nearly as possible unexceptionable. In fact Hongkongites scarcely recognised their gloomy old house of entertainment, so thorough was the transformation. A procession, most beautifully designed and constructed by Mr. W. A. Cornell, concealed the sordidness of the stage, and any stranger to the hall would certainly have wondered how Hongkong can find so much at which to grumble in its theatre. The costumes, too, designed by Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, were a fine piece of artistry, and helped to set a distinct hall-mark of quality on the whole performance. Needless to say, the house was as full as it could well be, and, to our way of thinking, the audience showed itself far more "live" and appreciative than is the wont of those who usually extend their patronage to the drama in this Colony.

At the rise of the curtain the National Anthem was sung by a large and excellent choir, the first and last verses in chorus, while the second verse was given as a solo by Mrs. Hill in a most pleasing manner. Mr. C. H. P. Hay then opened the proceedings with the Prologue from "Henry VIII," and the best praise that can be given him is the frank admission that he felt his part throughout, and compelled his audience to feel it. Only a real actor could have become—as he did, to the life—the genuine Tudor showman, holding his bearers breathless with curiosity as to what was to follow. Mr. Hay's Prologue was, down to the very last word, a wholly refined and forceful interpretation of the great master's lines.

The always-popular Hubert and Arthur scene from "King John" followed. Little Miss Veronica Butterfield made an ideal Prince Arthur; indeed she gave us one of the best bits of child-acting we have seen. The girl has ability decidedly above the average, and this has been satisfactorily developed by very efficient training. She was most convincingly pathetic throughout, and deserved to the full the prolonged applause accorded to her. Mr. Bullock was quite good too, as Hubert, though perhaps a trifle on the heavy side. As prelude to the next scene—Act II, Scene 3 of "Twelfth Night"—came a new setting of "Who is Silvia?" for chorus and orchestra; the work of Mr. Denman Fuller, and very fine work too, to which the choir did full justice.

The "Twelfth Night" excerpt was, by common consent, one of the special successes of the evening, and Mr. J. J. Dewar deserves particularly to be congratulated, for he was called upon, at a few hours' notice, to take the very difficult role of Malvolio, originally assigned to Mr. E. L. Sim—a fact which no one in the audience could possibly have guessed from his easy and clever handling of his part. Mr. Hay, as the Clown, again put in some ultra-delicate work, suggesting, without any artificiality of style, all the quaint mixture of pathos and semi-cynical humour that one associates with the "Fool" of old time. Mr. Northcote, as the bibulous and rollicking Sir Toby Belch, was positively priceless, and effectively convinced those present that Olivia would have been heartily glad to rid her house of such a noisy companion. Scarcely less successful was Mr. Leefe, in the more difficult part of the two: that of Sir Andrew Aguecheek. It takes a good man to play the fool well; and Mr. Leefe played it right excellently. It was good to see Mrs. William Logan back again on the City Hall stage. Her charm of manner and her beautifully distinct enunciation were as much marked as ever. Her "Maria" was as full of life as it could possibly be, and her

"business" was, in our opinion, easily superior to that of any other of last night's artists. The "Twelfth Night" scene was as near perfect as it could be, and was rendered all the funnier by the introduction of a little "spook" pigdin at the end, by the Clown.

The Hon. Mr. Oland Severn followed, with Jacques' soliloquy, which he recited very feelingly, even if he erred a little on the side of monotony. His make-up, it should be added, was first class. The "Midsummer Night's Dream" spectacle was another of the popular pieces of the evening. The ballet, arranged by Mrs. Hay and Mrs. P. Tod, was to Mendelssohn's well-known *Rondo Capriccioso*—and we very greatly doubt the wisdom of the choice, for it meant that either the musicians, the dancers or the composer (or perhaps all three) must suffer some injustice. The Rondo in question is about as difficult a piece of music for dancers to follow as can well be conceived of, and the brilliant performance of Mrs. Tod (Titania) and her attendant sprites and fairies and elves was heavily discounted by this fact. Nor were things any better for the pianist, Miss Aileen Lillie, who was obliged, in places, to alter the time for the sake of the dancing. In all other respects the scene had everything to recommend it. The stage effects, the costumes and the wonderfully dainty movements and poses of some twenty little girls who took part in the ballet, constituted quite a little fairyland, and one would not, for a good deal, have missed the sight.

During the interval the band of the 25th Middlesex, under Mr. Lawrie Owen, played Richard Howgill's "Pastorale". This fine band is a very decided acquisition to the Colony, and the more Hongkong people hear of it the better pleased will they be. The first items of the second part of the programme were the two battlements scenes and the celebrated soliloquy from "Hamlet"—the most ambitious attempt of the evening. Mr. Sinclair's Hamlet began somewhat unconvincingly, with a noticeable coldness and a hint of shyness; but it very rapidly improved, reaching a high pitch of excellence at the end of the first scene—which is preserved during the second and third. His conversational passes with Ophelia had a real-life stamp about them, and the soliloquy that precedes Ophelia's entry was given with the utmost sympathy. We have, it is true, seen Mr. Sinclair in parts which, in our opinion, suited him better, but to say so is not to detract from his unquestionably big showing last night. Miss Bets Hazeland has been well taught, and has obvious natural ability for stage work; her Ophelia was most highly creditable, and those who saw her will feel justified in expecting great things of her later. Mr. Bullock was far better as the Ghost than in the "King John" scene, and his deep voice was very much of an asset. His make-up was good, and he was thoroughly successful in producing the "thrill" that one naturally demands of such a character.

Mr. H. E. Mariel filled up the gap between "Hamlet" and the "Merry Wives of Windsor" scene by singing the song of Aeneas ("As You Like It")—"Under the Greenwood Tree". This has been set by Mr. Norman Peterkin who, with Mr. Denman Fuller, was responsible for the huge success that attended the musical side of the evening's programme. The song is a fine, straightforward piece of music, admirably wedded to the words, and Mr. Mariel interpreted it so well that the audience showed strong disposition to break the rule that forbade encores.

The two "Merry Wives" scenes afforded scope for some exceptionally good acting by Mrs. Hay (Mistress Page) and Mrs. E. Davidson (Mistress Ford). Both were beautifully garbed, and their performance throughout was quite of the best; full of spirit and, in both cases, with a very clever underlying note of honest anger at Falstaff's enormous proposals. That versatile man Mr. Hay was as good in Falstaff as in the Jester's part. And this is no small tribute, for it is quite apparent that the role is one that it is all too easy to overdo and to render farcical. Shakespeare intended Falstaff to be a real human being

and not a mere buffoon; and Mr. Hay's acting showed that he realises this.

Ariel's song "Full Fathom Five," set for chorus and orchestra by Charles Wood, came as a pleasing interlude, and was succeeded by King Henry's speech before the walls of Harfleur, in which Mr. Sinclair made a most satisfactory heroic figure and displayed his remarkable gift for elocution to positively the best advantage. Mrs. Logan followed with Rosalind's Epilogue—one of the daintiest pieces of work that we have seen this very able artist undertake. Here again her absolute naturalness and the clearness of her wording won her the house's ungrudging admiration.

The concluding item was the epilogue from Edgar's "Banner of St. George," sung in splendid style by the chorus, and ending with a well-executed tableau—a vision of St. George—in which the Saint was finely impersonated by Mr. F. A. Mackintosh. The whole programme is a standing proof that Hongkong can "do things" when it chooses, and we would offer very hearty congratulations to all concerned—with special reference to Mr. Sinclair, the producer.

The chorus was as follows:—Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Cossart, Miss Cree, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edkins, Mrs. Edmonds, Miss Griffin, Miss Goodall, Miss Groggin, Mrs. W. M. Humphreys, Miss Hickie, Miss Jack, Miss Jennings, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss A. Lillie, Miss H. Lillie, Miss Dorothy May, Miss E. Mow Fung, Miss L. Neave, Miss Pacey, Miss Packham, Miss A. Robson, Miss Richards, Miss J. Rodger, Mrs. Stringer, Miss Stone, Mrs. Stark, Miss Scott, Miss Sells, Mrs. A. E. Wright, Miss L. White, Mrs. Warden, Miss Witchell, Mrs. Wynne, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Goodall, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Stubbings, Mrs. Soeters, Miss Williams, Mr. A. H. Compton, Mr. G. Davis, Mr. C. Edgcombe, Mr. D. M. Goodall, Mr. A. B. Harne, Mr. H. Hayward, Mr. T. Hitt, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. G. H. Platt, Mr. F. Schnepel, Mr. V. Stannard, Mr. J. W. White, Mr. F. A. Biden, Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. W. W. Dell, Mr. W. J. Dexter, Mr. W. H. Edmonds, Mr. J. W. Frost, Mr. A. E. Greenfield, Mr. G. H. Haskett, Mr. J. Ince, Mr. G. H. Pacey, Mr. S. Paul, Mr. H. L. Stringer, Mr. H. Sykes, Mr. E. Smith, and Mr. A. E. Wright. The thanks of the St. George's Day Committee and the organisers of "Scenes from Shakespeare" are due to the following ladies and gentlemen for their kind services:—To Mrs. C. H. P. Hay—for designing and supervising the making of the costumes. To Mr. Denman Fuller—for writing the incidental music, doing part of the orchestrating, training the chorus and supervising the music generally; also for doing all the lighting. To Mr. W. A. Cornell—for all stage construction. To Mr. A. M. Preston—for prompting and assisting on the stage. To Mr. G. Duncan—for designing and making the armour worn by St. George. To the men of H. M. S. Tamar for decorating the theatre. To the ladies and gentlemen assisting in the choral items. Thanks to the generosity of a private donor, the cost of production has been entirely covered, so that the gross proceeds of this performance will be paid into the St. George's Day Charity Fund. Thanks are also due to:—Messrs. Montrie & Co., Ltd., Mr. G. Martin, of Wm. Powell & Co., Ltd., Messrs. the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Messrs. Kayamally & Co., Messrs. Bon Tin, Messrs. A. Men and Hing Cheong, Misses Flint, Miss Fairall, Messrs. Kwong Tay Loy, the Hongkong Telegraph, the South China Morning Post, the Hongkong Daily Press, and the China Mail.

A German Secret Code. According to the Hagia correspondent of the Morning Post, it is now believed in Germany that the United States is in possession of the key to the German secret code. German officials are reported to be convinced that it was not through Mexico that the United States learned the contents of the famous Zimmerman Note.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

SHIPMENT OF
PRIME & DELICIOUS
AUSTRALIAN
APPLES.

GERMAN DRUGS.

Our Independence of Enemy Products.

"The jeremiads uttered by some would lead us to believe that Germany was the source of all drugs of any importance," said Mr. F. A. Hocking, of the London Hospital, at the Society of Arts.

Mr. Hocking said that of 80 vegetable drugs used at the London Hospital, few were produced in the Central Empires. Those imported from Germany—such as aconite, belladonna, valerian, and so forth—could be obtained elsewhere, and some of them had always grown in this country. The same was largely true of animal substances (except lanoline), of alkaloids such as morphine, and of compounds such as ether and chloroform.

Our dependence on Germany was for "synthetic" such as salicylic, novocain, phenacetin, resorcin, aspirin, and similar drugs, but these were now being manufactured in large quantities in this country.

A difficulty was in the supply of potash and bromine, the first of which had largely been supplied by Germany, but other sources were now being hoped for. If we were to cope with strenuous efforts to regain the trade enjoyed by the enemy before the war, State aid in some form seemed necessary. Duty-free alcohol was a necessity, while the medical profession should aid by not preferring, as hitherto, the German products.

SHIPOWNER'S MAXIMS.

Sir W. Runciman's Advice to Ministers.

Sir Walter Runciman, Bart., M.P., head of the Moor Line of cargo steamships, presiding at the annual meeting of the company at Newcastle said that the question arose whether anything had been done since the war to help to push on the building of ships and the tilling of land.

"Let me give these admonitions to the numberless departments which are always preaching about our duty and our faults," said Sir Walter:—

Drop your advertising and your waste of public money. Stop your talk of standardised ships.

Get to work on duplicate types. There are hundreds of them. Give the orders to shipbuilders who have been accustomed for half a century to produce them fortnightly and monthly.

Arm all merchant vessels with guns that will outrange those in German submarines. Destroy the raiders.

Cease wasting men and money over the creation of fancy new departments.

Window-dressing is not business. Stop it, and concentrate on the production and completion of ships. Don't frighten the public by words. Reassure them by deeds. "I do not think you will find in any period of our history," said Sir Walter Runciman, "a single instance where the wholesome vitality of our indispensable well-being have been so ruthlessly attacked by some pretentious gentlemen who have no trace of high commercial thought in them and a total lack of commercial experience."

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending April 21, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 16 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$11,740	\$212,288
Last Year: ...	15,947	204,032
Increase: ...		8,256
Decrease: ...	4,207	

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

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THERE is a vacancy in the Victoria Gaol for a Hospital Warder.

Salary:—\$960 to \$1,200 per annum on completion of a year's satisfactory probation, together with \$40 per month, House Allowance.

Candidates must be under 35 years of age, of good education, character and physique. Knowledge of Medicine not essential as a suitable man will be instructed.

Further particulars can be obtained by personal application at Victoria Gaol between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

No application will be received after the 30th instant. C. McIL MESSER, Superintendent, Victoria Gaol.

SAKURA BEER



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TEL. 468
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STYLE and FIT GUARANTEED.

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- 2396 { Entry of the Bulgars March. ... Mil. Band.
- 2434 { Gipsy Serenade. ... Waltz. Band.
- 2411 { Joy Ride. Lady. ... Waltz. Band.
- 2447 { Somewhere a Voice. Waltz. Orchestra.
- 2447 { Morning Glory. ... Waltz. Orchestra.
- 2447 { Little Grey Home. Waltz. Orchestra.
- 2447 { Where My Caravan. ... Waltz. Orchestra.
- 2397 { Tres Chic. ... (One Step). Orchestra.
- 2397 { Get Out & Get Under. ... Waltz. Orchestra.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
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TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

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HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. D. SUTHERLAND,
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, H.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Na- goya & Yokohama.	Awa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	(TUES., 1st May, at noon. WED., 9th May, at noon.
OCUTTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	(THURSDAY, 11th May.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	SKatori Maru Capt. A. Kon T. 21,000 Kamo Maru Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000 Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	(SUN., 29th Apr., at 11 a.m. SATUR., 12th May, at 11 a.m. FRI., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		
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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000—18 knots	30th Apr. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000—18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000—21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000—15 knots	11th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000—21 knots	19th June.
Shiryo Maru	9,000—14 knots	3rd July.
1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$437.50. (£122).		
to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.		

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TIENSIN	Huichow	26th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	26th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SEANGHAI	Anhui	29th Apr. at Night.

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Hongkong Apr. 24, 1917.

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Tjikini		in port	25th Apr.	SHANGHAI
Tilatjap		8th May	14th May	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Hailong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 24th April, at noon.

Hailan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 1st May, at noon.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On

S'hai, Moji & Kobe ... Kuisang ... Thur., 26th Apr. at d'light.

MANILA ... Taisang ... Sat., 28th Apr. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... Wingsang ... Tues., 1st May at d'light.

HAIPHONG ... Loksang ... Tues., 1st May at 7 a.m.

MANILA ... Loongsang ... Sat., 5th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kndat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chien.

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SHIPPING NEWS

China Mail S.S. Co.

San Francisco, April 12.—The China Mail Steamship Company has purchased the steamship Congress for \$1,000,000 from her present owner, the Pacific Coast Company. The vessel is of 7,850 gross tonnage, and will be placed in the oriental trade.

French Shipping Restrictions. Paris, March 1.—An official decree has been promulgated stipulating that every foreign vessel of over a thousand tons chartered by the public service by a French company or a private French citizen must be provided with an authorisation from the Under Secretary of Transport before proceeding from a foreign port to a port in European France and before sailing in ballast from any French port for a foreign destination.

Construction of Passenger Steamers.

Notwithstanding the representations made in the autumn of 1913, in regard to the new rules to be put into force by the Board of Trade on the 1st January, 1916, these regulations have been issued. There has been some difference of opinion among ship-owners as to the effect of these rules, but recently it was possible to take joint action, and a committee was appointed in November, 1916, consisting of the President, Mr. Robert Corry, Mr. J. A. Potter, and Mr. Kenneth S. Anderson, E.C.M.G., in conjunction with a committee appointed by the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, to make representations to the Board of Trade. This committee have invited Mr. Geo. J. Carter (of Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co., Ltd.), Mr. Noel Peck (of Messrs. Barclay, Curle and Co.), Mr. H. B. Rowell (of Messrs. B. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Ltd.), and Lord Inverclyde to join them in their deliberations.

Foreign-Built Ships for Norway.

The United States Consul General at Christiania, writes that the report that appeared in the American Press to the effect that Norway had passed a law forbidding the placing of contracts for new tonnage in foreign countries is incorrect. No such law has been passed, but the Norwegian Department of Finance did recently publish a warning to the Bank of Norway and other similar financial institutions, and especially to the savings banks, urging them not to assist further shipbuilding enterprises in foreign yards for Norwegian account. The appeal was the result of a recommendation made at a meeting held in Christiania recently, presided over by the Prime Minister, for the purpose of discussing what steps could be taken to put a stop to the excessive building abroad of ships for Norwegian owners. One person at this meeting expressed the opinion that the value of the ships ordered amounted to 160,000,000 dollars.

Danish Shipbuilding Boom.

The different Danish provincial towns have been awaiting the result of the proposed to lay down further shipbuilding yards, but the difficulties of securing the necessary capital has as a rule been the reason why many of the projects have been given up; thus the plans were worked out some time ago for the construction of a large yard near Korsor, north of Rebers Klint, for which a concession was applied for from the Town Council and the Government. The promoters had for the purpose already secured about 18 acres of land on which to construct three large slips for the building of steamers up to 20,000 tons deadweight, the construction of a dry dock of 119 metres by 31 metres, two patent slip, building of mechanics' shops and works, and dwellings for 600 workers. Since then, however, nothing has been heard of the project, and it is therefore supposed that unexpected difficulties have put hindrances in the way of realising the enterprise. As it is pointed out by shipbuilding experts, it is easy enough to erect buildings and construct dry docks, etc., but where is the machinery for shipbuilding purposes to be secured, and most important of all, where are the mechanics for constructing the ships to come from. The already established Danish shipbuilding yards, notwithstanding the increasing shortage of shipbuilding materials, are unable to procure the necessary number of skilled hands which they urgently require. The prospects of floating capital for these projected shipbuilding yards are therefore not very great.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Broad Cakes, etc., at the Hotel, apply to the Manager.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

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Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

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14,000 tons each.

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
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HONGKONG TO CANTON: | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 24th APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 25th APRIL, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 559 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTIAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

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WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
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THEATRE.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

a new PATHE SERIAL entitled

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OF

J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD."

The first Comedy Serial ever Screened.

14 EPISODES.

Featuring Burr Mc Intosh,
Lolita Robertson, -Max Tigman.

From the stories of George Randolph Chester.

You all know Wallingford. You all know Blackie Daw. You have been reading about them for years in Chester's clever stories. Wallingford the suave, Wallingford the oily, Wallingford the unctious, Wallingford the persuasive, Wallingford the magnificent bluff, Wallingford the man who sells things he hasn't, and buys things he can't pay for. In short, Wallingford of the enormous "FRONT" has fascinated millions of readers. See him in the Pathe's Comedy Serial at the VICTORIA THEATRE on Tuesday, 24th April.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"S.S. TUISONDARI"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 29th April, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 2nd May, 1917, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th April, 1917, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Hongkong, 24th April, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISEI.

S.S. "KOREA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on the 29th April, at 5 p.m., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on the 29th April, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo, will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 1st May, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 14th May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1917.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dispatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	30, Apr.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	9, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakau	J.C.J. L.	20, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	23, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	11, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisindari	J.C.J. L.	11, June.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	3, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July.
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	12, July.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	24, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	D. L. Co.	24, Apr.
Shanghai	Chenau	B. & S.	24, Apr.
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchow	B. & S.	24, Apr.
Shanghai	Tyikini	J.C.J. L.	25, Apr.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	26, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	26, Apr.
Shanghai	Szechuen	B. & S.	26, Apr.
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	28, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	29, Apr.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	29, Apr.
Hsiphong	Kuhsang	J. M. Co.	1, May.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	1, May.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1, May.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	5, May.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	10, May.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	12, May.
Kobe	Tyikatap	J.C.J. L.	14, May.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May.

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

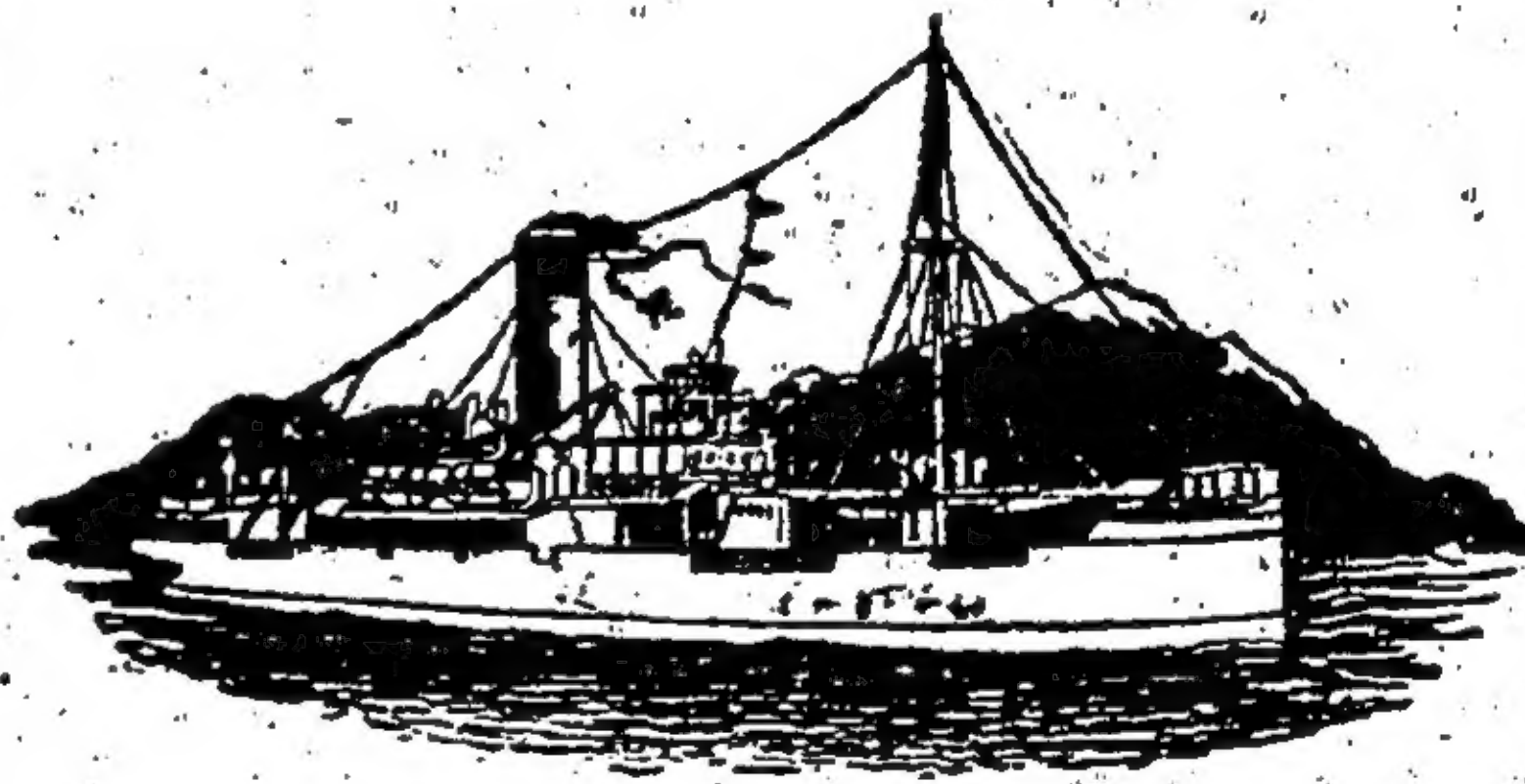
78' x 88' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



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Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"BENDORAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 30th April, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th April, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1917.

BARBER LINE OF
STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"EGREMONT CASTLE,"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before noon, to-day.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 14th prox. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

NOTICES.

TSANG FOOK.

at Wanchai Road, Telephone
PIANO & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED
REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED.
WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
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and Retail Ironmongers, Fire Iron and
Foundry Castings, General Store-
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27, Ring Lane Street, (Old River, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 316.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Just arrived, Large Shipments of
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The Largest Modern Department
Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1937.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, April 23.

An official message from Mesopotamia says: The enemy force which General Maude defeated and practically wiped out on April 18 was a Turkish detachment on the left bank of the Tigris holding the Shatt-el-Adham line and not as previously cabled. Our right flank on the right bank of the Tigris opposite the northern flank of the enemy's Istabulat position advanced one mile during the night of April 19 and 20. We captured on April 21 part of the front line of the Istabulat position, making prisoners of 230.

BELGIUM'S NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Amsterdam, April 23.

A message from Berlin states that General Falkenhause has been appointed Governor General of Belgium.

RUSSIANS TO FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Petrograd, April 23.

The Minister M. Gutchkoff, on route for Rumania, received delegates from the Russian armies operating in Rumania and exhorted them on the necessity of fighting to the last.

THE BALFOUR COMMISSION.

Washington, April 23.

The Balfour Commission has arrived and was received by Mr. Lansing and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, being given an ovation by the crowds. The city was beflagged with the Allies' colours.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

Washington, April 23.

The State Department has published a report by Mr. Whitlock the ex-Minister to Belgium, on the Belgian deportations which says: "The Germans have lighted an inextinguishable fire of hatred among the Belgians by the cold and calculated deed, which was so cruelly executed that even German soldiers wept."

EGYPTIAN FIGHTING.

London, April 23.

An official message from Egypt states: "We consolidated the ground gained and are now in contact with the enemy's main position covering Gaza. This extends from the sea-coast near Sheikh Ahmed, through Ali Muntar to eastwards of the town and thence south-easterly to Abuhaleira. We took 200 prisoners on the 19th inst."

ALLIED AIR MASTERY.

Paris, April 23.

The French aviation corps has congratulated the British corps upon their superiority over their adversaries, which they never lost during the recent engagements. They thankfullly acknowledge British aid and express amazement at the British airmen's exploits, which they are ambitious to emulate. It is confirmed that the German aviation losses in the last few days have been double the losses of the Allies.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Junk People Sent to Jail.

The April Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rice Davies), the cases heard being that in which two men, named respectively Chan Kwong and Cheung Fan, were charged with robbery on January 11, stealing from a man named Kwok Yik \$300, one gold chain, a pair of gold bangles, 24 pieces of clothing, and one piece of canvas. A woman, named Kwok Kien Mai, was charged with receiving \$130, well knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. G. N. Orme appeared to prosecute, and the prisoners, who pleaded not guilty, were not represented.

When charged, the first defendant said he only assisted to row the boat.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. H. R. Sequeira, W. C. Jackson, H. P. Allgood, J. V. Braga, J. J. Isaac, G. Hagg and S. Greenfield.

In outlining the case, Mr. Orme said that there was an armed robbery on a junk which was going from Shaikwan to Hongkong, the origin of which, he thought, would be found to be jealousy and spite between rival junks carrying salt fish from Shaikwan to Hongkong. The junk on which the woman prisoner was employed formerly due most of the fish-carrying business, but later on, the complainant's junk entered into the trade and had largely cut the other junk out. A few days before the robbery, the woman prisoner, the first prisoner went out in company, and it would be proved that they were discussing the possibility of robbing the rival junk. On the day before the robbery, a Tai Ping class of boat, Tai Kok Sui, and, proceeding to the small village on the Kowloon side of the harbor, near to the present Works, took on a

number of men, among whom were the two men prisoners. Proceeding across the harbour, the boat anchored near Shaikwan and waited for the complainant's junk to leave Shaikwan. Very early on the morning of January 12, the junk left for Hongkong as usual, and as it passed Quarry Bay, the Tai Ping boat rowed up, the men, some armed with revolvers and others with knives, boarding the junk. They forced the complainant and his crew into the hold and then ransacked the junk, stealing the articles mentioned in the charge. As it was not light, the occupants of the junk could not recognise their assailants, but a fisherman at work near by, recognised the two male prisoners as they were leaving the junk later. It was from his information that the men were arrested, and other information led to the woman being arrested and the recovery of part of the property. In their statements the prisoners had rather implicated each other. The second man admitted rowing out, and the woman said she had received the money, but did not know that it was stolen.

Evidence was then called bearing out this statement.

His Lordship sentenced the two men to seven years' hard labour each, the first to receive ten strokes of the birch, and the second fifteen strokes. The woman was sent to prison for two years.

Home Nursing Examination.

At an examination in home nursing held recently at the Government Civil Hospital by Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Honorary Examiner, the following candidates from the Helen May Institute Class were successful:—Mrs. Goldsmith and Mrs. Mansfield (Nursing Practitioner); Mrs. Alabaster, Miss Evans, Miss Victoria To Tung, Miss Rebecca Judah; Miss Dorothy Lander and Miss Mary Piercy (1st certificates); Mrs. Hickling, L.R.C.P. and S. Mrs. the Hon. Lecturer to the Class.

CANTON BANK FRAUD.

Deaths which Make Proceedings Impossible.

An echo to the Canton Bank fraud, which occupied the time of the Supreme Court some weeks ago, was heard at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. E. Wood.

Lam Yoo-sang was charged that, in the month of October, 1913, he procured one Chung Kee to obtain from the Bank of Canton the sum of \$10,000, by false pretences.

Mr. A. M. Preston, appearing on behalf of the Bank, said he regretted he could not offer the evidence he thought he would be able to do. This prosecution arose out of proceedings so long ago as 1913. In that year, a man named Tam Cho-tin deposited \$10,000 with the Bank of Canton, and a month or two later the Canton Bank was served with a garnishee order in original jurisdiction, and paid over the \$10,000 into Court, naturally concluding that it had finished with the matter. In 1916, the widow of the real man who deposited the money produced deposit notes, and letters of administration, and endeavored to obtain the money. In recent proceedings at the Supreme Court it was made clear that the proceedings in 1913 were bogus.

The Bank considered it its duty to assist in the arrest of the perpetrators, and offered a reward of \$1,000. In consequence of that, information was received and defendant was arrested. It was believed that the man in the dock was the defendant in the bogus action, and that Chung Kee, for whose arrest a reward had also been offered, was the plaintiff. Since the arrest of the defendant it had come to their knowledge that Chung Kee was dead. The writ in the bogus proceedings was served by the Head Bailiff, Mr. Leonard, but he was now unfortunately dead. The best source of evidence of identification they could get was thus lost to them. One other witness they had been able to get down from the country after a great deal of trouble, but he did not identify defendant. The Bank had done all it could to trace the culprits of the fraud, and to have them punished, but the deaths of valuable witnesses had made it impossible to offer evidence.

His Worship discharged defendant.

WOMEN AS SOLICITORS.

Second Reading of Bill Passed.

The House of Lords gave a second reading last month to the Bill providing that a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from being admitted as a practising solicitor.

Lord Buckmaster having spoken in support of the measure, the Lord Chancellor said the Government had decided to leave the question entirely to the judgment of the House. Personally he did not think women should take part in a profession that was incompatible with the proper functions of women as the head of a home and mother of a family.

Lord Sumner did not think the passing of the Bill was going to interfere with women's sphere, nor did he imagine it was going to be a stepping-stone to the Bar and the Woolstack. He was unable to see what danger to the administration of justice was to be apprehended from the admission of women as solicitors. What he did fear was that their lack of practical knowledge of business would handicap them, and that they would drift into the dull drudgery of office work as clerks.

Lord Loreburn said although he was opposed to woman's suffrage, he saw no reason why a woman should not enter a profession that she was qualified to fill. What was required of a solicitor was integrity and intelligence, and women were quite equal to men in that respect.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—The appointment of a Committee to enquire into the teaching of English in Chinese schools, your leader of Tuesday last, and the remarks on education in Hongkong published in the N. C. Daily News, impel me to ask the following questions:—Is the teaching of English in the British schools so perfect that it does not require looking into also?

Are all the other subjects so well taught that they do not require consideration?

Whether, if a proper system of teaching was adopted in all the schools, British and Chinese alike, the number of subjects might be increased instead of reduced?

With regard to the teaching of English in the British schools, it is the opinion of many of the parents that, to say the least of it, it is not good. The children are not taught the roots or derivations of words, neither are they taught to use a dictionary. Some of the children that were sent up for the Senior and Junior University Examination had not the faintest idea of the meaning of words which they were using in everyday conversation.

As regards other subjects, take geometry. Is it conceivable that geometry could be taught, or learned by anyone, unless the problems were worked out on paper, and yet, to my certain knowledge, the attempt has been made in one of the schools, and was carried on until a complaint was made about it.

In arithmetic, sums were worked out in the class and homework books and the scholars were not allowed to put down the questions, as it was considered waste of time, so that unless the sums were very simple, neither the scholars nor anyone else could tell what the working meant without referring to the arithmetic book. I wonder what help an engineer or architect would get from his notebook if he simply put down the working of the problems which occur in his work without knowing very clearly what the working referred to? In my opinion, a scholar's exercise books should take the place of the engineer's notebook, so that he could refer back and see what he had been doing previously.

These, and many other examples which I could give, go to show the necessity for an all-round enquiry into the subject of education in the Colony.

I would now touch on the reasons for what I have already stated.

One of the excuses put forward as the cause of the backwardness of the pupils in the British schools is the difficulty of teaching children who are so widely different in their standard of knowledge, and yet 20 or 30 years ago it was quite a common thing for one master to teach a school of 50 boys, whose ages ranged from 6 to 17, and still give them a good education. Is it not the system that is bad?

Again, there are very few persons that take any interest in the British schools, including the parents. One of our unofficial members of the Legislative Council did not know until recently where the schools were! The schools are seldom, if ever, visited by anyone whose interest he would tend to give the teachers the proper enthusiasm for their work, whereas these same persons have plenty of time to give to the foreign schools. How many times has the Director of Education been into the British Schools, or any other school for the matter of that, during the past three years? And yet the Colony is paying him \$1,150 a year at least, and for what? Nothing! Does that not require looking into also? There are three British schools in the Colony, not counting the military school, having a total of about 150 scholars, an average of one teacher to 10 scholars, and yet the education is bad.

According to recent cables, the Home Government has come to the conclusion that more money must be spent to enable British

HIS CHRISTIAN WIFE.

Chinese, Spouse and a Chopper.

The hearing was continued, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, of the case in which a Chinese who has just returned to the Colony after a long residence abroad, is charged with cutting and wounding his Chinese wife, who called upon him and asked him why he had not contributed to her maintenance, and whether he was going to do so now.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for defendant, and Mr. D'Almada for complainant.

A woman said she had stayed at the house for three nights and on the morning of the trouble she saw complainant rush out and cut herself with the chopper.

The Christian wife of defendant, who said her name was Alida Atong, stated that she heard a woman's voice, on the night in question, and then her husband went out and told the woman to go away. She gave him a whistle and he went out again and blew it. She heard her husband say: "Why are you cutting yourself?" Witness saw complainant throw the chopper at the feet of her husband. She knew that according to Chinese law complainant was husband's wife. She knew complainant had wanted defendant to leave her (witness) but he would not do so. She was keeping her husband, and paid money to the other wife.

Mr. D'Almada said that defendant went abroad and, when he became a Christian, thought that he ought to have a Christian wife too, and took one unto himself. A fine of \$10 was imposed, and defendant was bound over to be of good behaviour for six months.

children to compete with Germans, and it is high time that not only the local Government, but the heads of firms and, in fact, every Briton, came to recognise the fact that the best education possible should be available for the British children of the Colony.

This, I think, could be best brought about by having one central school for all British children, where they could be taught by about the same number of teachers as are at present on the staff of the Victoria or Kowloon schools. But the teaching staff must be properly qualified, and if such teachers were provided, together with the University, there would be little reason for many of us to send our children home to be educated.

At the present moment there is a site which is admirably suited for the purpose, viz. the old German Club. But the Government will say:—"It is out of the question; we have no money for such a place." Supposing they have not, is it not in the interests of the British firms in the Colony to provide such a school for their own flesh and blood, and if they came forward and offered the building, could the Government then refuse to supply an adequate and properly qualified teaching staff? I think not, especially if every British parent demanded it as a right, and it is time the British community had some right in the Colony. This proposition has been criticised as charity, but I fail to see where it comes in. Was it charity to give large sums of money to build the University? If it was not, and I have never heard it said that it was, why should this proposal be charity either?

I trust that every Briton in this Colony will give this matter his earnest consideration, especially the heads of firms, who, by putting up the money for such a school, would do so not as a gift, but as an investment, as they would then be able, later on, to draw on the young men and women of the Colony, as they have been forced to do more or less lately, young men and women who would be well educated, used to the climate and to the local language and conditions. How much better would they now be served had such conditions prevailed in the past?

Yours, etc.,
INTERESTED.
Hongkong, April 24, 1917.

GRAND HOTEL.

St. George's Day Dinner.

A fairly well-attended dinner was held at the Grand Hotel last night, in honour of St. George's Day, the proceeds being devoted to the Air Fund. The building had been very nicely decorated with bunting, by men from H.M.S. Tamar, under the direction of Warrant Officer Wallace, and a good band played high-class selections during the meal. The dinner was served in the best style and the menu provided everything that could well be desired. During the evening, the child of the house, little Lillah, clad in a very becoming arrangement of Union Jacks, wandered about with a collecting-box on behalf of the Air Fund, and so successful was she that her takings reached somewhere about a hundred and six dollars.

After dinner a very good variety entertainment was given by some service men, whose performance was keenly appreciated by the many visitors. As these artists are leaving the Colony shortly the management is, we understand, giving them a complimentary dinner on Thursday night.

A RETURNED BANISHEE.

At the Police Court this afternoon, a Chinese named Wong Yau, alias Lui Tsun and Lui Don, was charged with returning from banishment.

The defendant was sent away from the Colony in 1914 for ten years, he being thought dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony, and also for obtaining his living by stealing. He returned in 1915 and was sentenced to six months' hard labour, as well as banished for a further period of twenty years. Four days ago he was arrested in Yau-mat.

His Worship (Mr. J. E. Wood) committed the man to the next Criminal Sessions.

OUR BUSY SHIPYARDS.

14,000 more Workmen than when War broke out.

Sir L. Chiozza Money stated in Parliament recently, with reference to the position of the Mercantile Marine, that the Controller of Shipping deemed it to be his duty to hope for the best, and prepare for the worst. Economy had been effected in regard to the ships used for naval and military purposes, although a very considerable proportion of shipping had been used in connection with the special efforts now being made.

A very considerable amount of new construction was proceeding. They were accelerating every useful vessel by every means in their power, and were retarding the construction of any vessel which did not well serve the national needs at this time.

There were now 14,000 more men working in the shipyards than when war broke out.

In paying a tribute to the gallantry of the men in our merchant service, Sir Chiozza Money said that a few days ago a ship was sunk by a submarine and 24 of the crew were saved. Some members of the crew took to open boats and were exposed for ten hours in bitter weather with hardly a rag to their backs. On landing they came to London, and the first thing they did was to enter the offices of the owners and engage to go to sea again.

That was a fair sample of what was being done by our sailors from day to day. The policy of German terrorism had entirely failed.

"Elijah" Proceeds.

As the result of the selections from the "Elijah" arranged by Mr. Denman Fuller and given with the permission of the Church Body in the Cathedral on Good Friday last, he has sent the sum of \$1,052.98 to the Red Cross and Prisoners of War Funds. This is by far the largest collection ever obtained in the Cathedral, and Mr. Denman Fuller wishes to take this opportunity of thanking all those ladies and gentlemen who took part for their services, and who made such a splendid result possible.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Work of the Hongkong Auxiliary.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society is to be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Kowloon, on Monday next at 6 p.m. The Bishop of Victoria is to preside, and addresses will be delivered by Lieut. Lee (25 Batt. Middlesex Regiment) and the Rev. H. E. Anderson, sub-agent of the Society.

The report states that the Bible Book and Tract Depot, now reorganised, has been the centre of distribution for 1,273 Bibles, 2,557 Testaments and 2,386 separate portions of Scripture, in all 6,191 volumes. The significance of these figures lies in the variety of languages they represent, in the demand for Bible teaching that grows out of the evangelistic efforts of the Chinese Churches; and in the special Bible-class work, which is one of the best signs that the Churches are seeking to put on strength and rise to the level of their responsibility toward the less instructed. It may also be hoped that the figures point to advance as respects Bible reading in Chinese homes.

The report also records the fact that in China during the year there were placed in circulation by the Bible Society 2,371,480 copies of the Scriptures in the language of the people, a factor which is of large moment when it is borne in mind that distribution is by sales.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. HAIHONG, from Foochow, on Apr. 22.
Commodore Geo W. Robbins
Clarke M O
Draper C E

Allen Mrs & Miss J J
Blackburn Mrs E J
Burton Miss A
Rough Mrs E
Cook Rev & Mrs W J
Crowe W F
McCrea Cavert S

Brett W
Brett Master
Bamford
Booth W H
Boswell E
Knight C
Kash Ong-huch
Liang A
Lapapote C

Anderson Mr & Mrs Russell
Manserv M & Mrs de

Per s.s. KOREA MARU, from San Francisco, on April 23.

Adler E S
Albertson Mr & Mrs E J
Abbott G H
Allen Mrs L D
Barnes Mrs E L
Barre Mrs M C
Butts Mrs S M
Burton Mrs A H
Brown C H
Bueno L E M
Bueno A L
Cassidy Mrs J W
Cuthbertson J S K
Chan Chow
Chan Kwok-chun
Chan Ah Gee Mrs
Dunn Mrs M
Doubellie J
Dwyer Miss A
Dryden J F
Dryden Mrs J E
Franklin E S
Freeman O A H
Foskett Mr & Mrs F A

Klempner L O
Kleinhalter Mrs E H
Kleinhalter Miss M A
Leonard Mrs G H
Lyons Mrs E S
Linton J C
Lucas Mr & Mrs S E
Leyland H
Lewis Mrs M E
McGee Mrs C D
Mills Mrs L
Morrill J
Mote Mrs S E
Mote Miss H C
Munt-Tung-ping Mrs
Manderfeld F L
Myraak T
Maurice Miss A
New Frank
O'Callaghan Miss A
O'Malley Mrs A
Pettitt Mr & Mrs F S
Poon E Y Y
Pearson Miss Edith
Parker Miss L P
Pohl Miss H
Robinson Mrs T F
Robinson Miss
Russo Judge A J
Russo Mrs M
Roarbo Miss T del
Roarbo Miss L del
Roarbo Master F del
Roarbo Master M del
Simpson Mrs A L
Stannard L C
Thomson Mr & Mrs G G
Vilchinsky N
Williams G E
Yong Wei-chai

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—For One Year from beginning June FULLY FURNISHED FLAT First Floor No. 10, Queen's Gardens, Electric Light, Separate Kitchen, Pantry and half share Tennis Court. Suitable for married couple. Apply "Flat 10" Hongkong Telegraph.

Negative Religion.

The outsider, dull and prejudiced though he may be, would have less excuse if we who are not outsiders were not ourselves so apt to regard the pulling down of Beal's altars as the main matter, instead of only a preliminary. Jehu came about because he "took no heed."

...prove he is a Christian. But you and I are not in New Guinea. Or, again, take the projects of our evangelical Churches against "priestcraft". These are worth nothing if we in those churches are taking no heed to live priestly lives, if we neglect prayer, if we choke the channels which should

ervative and Liberals have to appear on the same platform and the Free Traders are shouting with joy at this practical illustration of the effect of tariffs. Many other papers, however, headed by the *Times*, are pillorying the Lancashire agitation unmercifully, and I do not think that the Government will give way. The incident, however, coming so soon after the publication of the report of the Committee on Trade after the war is very significant, since it will undoubtedly be used for Party purposes. I think, however, that the majority of people nowadays discount the rather selfish policy of Lancashire and the very exaggerated statements which are made as to the alleged ruinous effect upon the industrial position of the country.—*N. China Daily News*.

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